Figure 5.7-1
SEZ SETBACKS

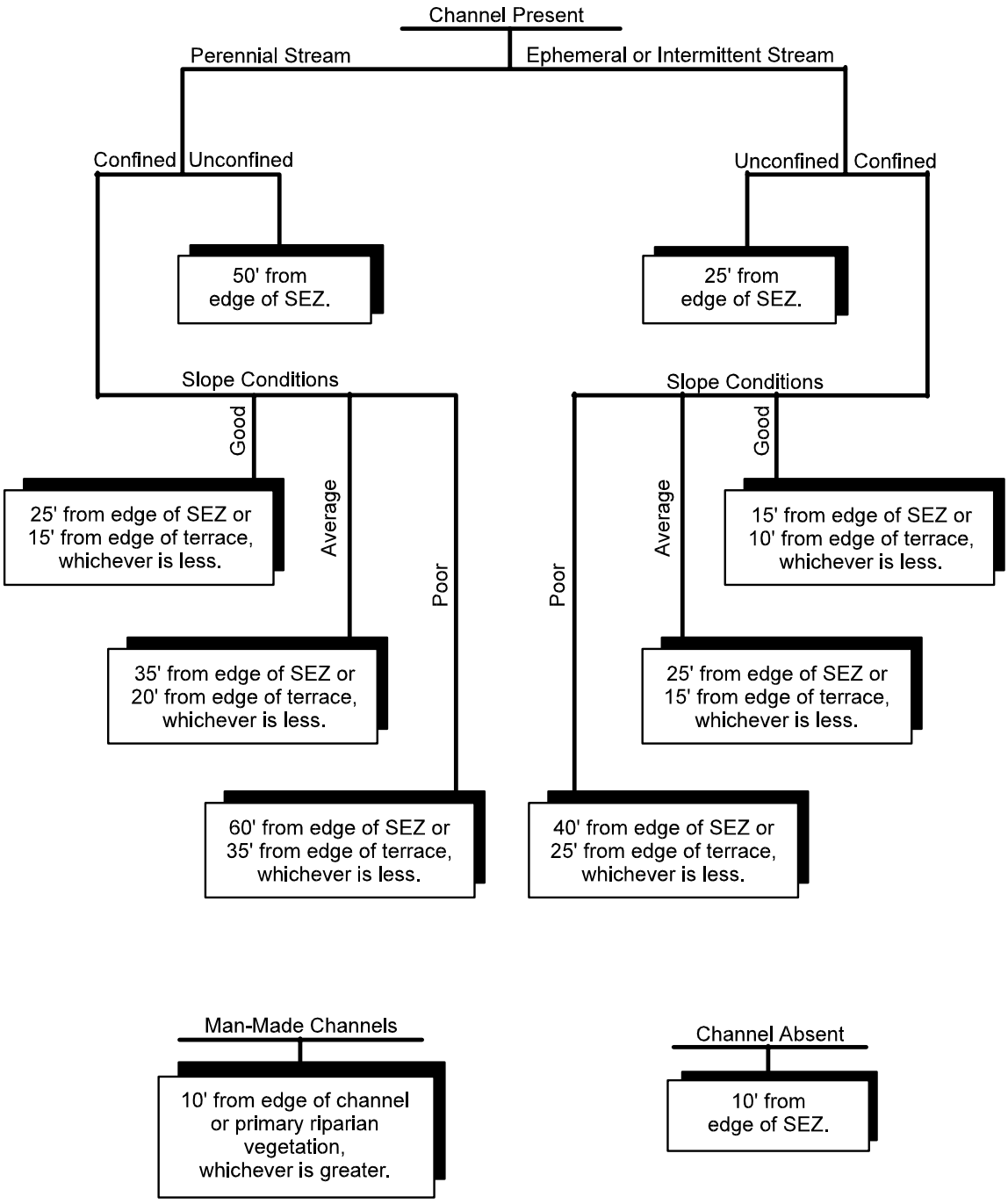

Table 5.7-1
DEFINITIONS OF SEZ TERMINOLOGY

Alluvial Soils - All the following soil types owe their major characteristics to the presence of surface or subsurface water:

(a) Loamy alluvial land (Lo).
(b) Elmira loamy coarse sand, wet variant (Ev).
(c) Celio gravelly loamy course sand (Co).
(d) Marsh (Mh).
(e) Gravelly alluvial land (Gr).
(f) Fill land (Fd)

Confined - Stream types classified under major categories A and B, and stream type C2, as defined in the report entitled "A Stream Classification System", David L. Rosgen, April, 1985.

Designated Flood Plain - The limits of the intermediate Regional Flood where established for creeks by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, or the limits of the 100-year flood where established for creeks by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Ephemeral Stream - Flows sporadically only in response to precipitation, with flows lasting a short time.

Groundwater between 20-40 inches - Evidence of ground water between 20 and 40 inches below the ground surface (somewhat poorly drained soil).

Intermittent Stream- Flows in response to precipitation or snow melt.

Lake - A water body greater 20 acres in size, exceeding two meters deep at low water and lacking trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, emergent mosses or lichens with greater than 20 percent areal coverage.

Man-Made Channel - A channel constructed by man for the purpose of conveying water or a channel created by water being discharged from a man-made source, such as a culvert or pipe.

Near Surface Groundwater - Evidence of ground water within 20 inches of the ground surface (poorly drained soil).

Perennial Stream - Permanently inundated surface stream courses. Surface water flows throughout the year except in years of infrequent drought. Perennial streams shall be those shown as solid blue lines on USGS Quad Maps, or streams determined to be perennial by TRPA.

Pond - A standing water body of less than 20 acres in size and/or less than two meters deep at low water.

Table 5.7-1 (continued)
DEFINITIONS OF SEZ TERMINOLOGY

Primary Riparian Vegetation - the following vegetative community types as identified in the 1971 TRPA report entitled "Vegetation of the Lake Tahoe Region, A Guide for Planning" (see TRPA, 1988, Vol. I, Attachment 4 for species composition):
(a) Type 0: Open water - Open water, swamps and pools and vernal pools.
(b) Type 2: Herbaceous - Wet marsh or meadow and Sphagnum bog.
(c) Type 7: Riparian shrub - Willow thicket and Alder thicket.
(d) Type 9: Broadleaf - Low elevations.

SEZ Setbacks- A strip of land adjacent to the edge of a SEZ, the designated width of which is considered the minimum width necessary to protect the integrity of the various characteristics of the SEZ. The width of the setback shall be established in accordance with the procedure set forth in Subsection 37.3.D of the TRPA Code of Ordinances.

Secondary Riparian Vegetation - The following vegetative types as identified in the 1971 TRPA report entitled "Vegetation of the Lake Tahoe Region, A Guide for Planning" (see TRPA, 1988, Vol. I, Attachment 4 for species composition):
(a)Type 2: Herbaceous - Wet mesic meadow.
(b)Type 9: Broadleaf - High elevations.
(c)Type 19: Lodgepole - Wet type.

Slope Condition - The condition of the slope located adjacent to the steam channel or edge of the SEZ shall be defined as follows. The extent of existing slope protection, which is defined as the percent cover of original duff layer, down logs, low growing vegetation or rock fragments greater than 1-2 inches in diameter, shall be given primary consideration when determining slope condition.
(a) Good - Slopes show little or no evidence of surface (sheet, rill, gully) erosion or mass wasting. Slopes are typically covered 90 percent or more with original duff layer, down logs, slash, low growing vegetation or rock fragments greater than 1-2 inches in diameter. Slope gradient is commonly less than 30 percent. Soil horizons are usually cohesive and consolidated.
(b) Average - Slopes show evidence of surface (sheet, rill, gully) erosion or mass wasting over 5 to 25% of the slope surface. Slopes are typically covered between 50 to 90 percent with original duff layer, down logs, slash, low growing vegetation or rock fragments greater than 1-2 inches in diameter. Slope gradient is commonly between 30 and 70 percent. Soil horizons are typically moderately cohesive and consolidated.
(c) Poor - Slopes show evidence of active and pronounced surface (sheet, rill, gully) erosion or mass wasting over more than 50 percent of the slope surface. Slopes are typically covered less than 50 percent with original duff layer, down logs, slash, low growing vegetation or rock fragments greater than 1-2 inches in diameter. Slope gradient is often greater than 70 percent. Soil horizons are typically non-cohesive and unconsolidated. Evidence of seeping is often present.

Terrace - A moderately flat land area, above the flood plain, generally less than 20 percent slope.

Unconfined - Stream types classified under major categories C (excluding stream type 2), D and E as defined in the report entitled "A Stream Classification System", David L. Rosgen, April 1985.

Table 5.7-2
LIST OF POTENTIAL SEZ RESTORATION PROJECTS

Placer County, California

1. PA 001A, 002[1]: Grove Street Tract
2. PA 002: Tahoe Lake School
3. PA 005: Burton Creek Meadow
4. PA 006: Sierra Pacific Yard
5. PA 024B: Snow Creek
6. PA 158S: Quail Creek
7. PA 158N: Homewood, Canyon Creek
8. PA 159: Grand View Avenue
9. PA 166, 167: Ward Creek

City of South Lake Tahoe

1. PA 085, 093: Charlesworth and Elva Streets
2. PA 092: Wildwood - Ski Run Boulevard
3. PA 093: Tamarack Avenue
4. PA 100: Truckee Marsh
5. PA 100S: Barton Meadow
6. PA 100N: Truckee Marsh
7. PA 100E: Trout Creek Meadow
8. PA 100SE: Trout Creek Meadow
9. PA 100, 103: Optimist Club
10. PA 110: Dunlap Drive
11. PA 110, 112: Fifth Street

El Dorado County, California

1. PA 106W: Cold Creek
2. PA 106E: Ravine Street
3. PA 118: Sawmill Pond
4. PA 119S: Upper Truckee River
5. PA 119N: Upper Truckee River
6. PA 119S: Boca Raton Drive
7. PA 119T: Elks Club Drive
8. PA 123, 125: Santa Fe Road
9. PA 132: Angora Creek Drive

[1] Indicates location of project in one of TRPA's 175 "plan areas" which have replaced earlier regional zoning maps.

Source: TRPA, 1988, Volume III.

Table 5.7-3
DISCHARGE PROHIBITION EXEMPTION CRITERIA
FOR RECREATION PROJECTS

The following types of facilities need not, "by their very nature", be located on sensitive lands. See text for other criteria and exemption findings.

Category	Sensitive Lands	
	SEZs and 1b	(Capabilities 1a, 1c, 2, 3)
Ski Areas	Any activity or facility which causes additional land coverage or permanent disturbance, except for stream crossings for ski runs provided no more than five percent of SEZ area in the ski area is affected by the stream crossings and except for facilities otherwise exempted such as utilities and erosion control facilities	Activities or facilities such as parking areas, base lodge facilities and offices, and retail shops (unless there is no feasible non-sensitive site available, the use is a necessary part of a skiing facility, and the use is pursuant to a TRPA approved master plan), except for facilities otherwise exempted such as utilities and erosion control facilities.
Campgrounds	Facilities and activities such as campsites, toilets, parking areas, maintenance facilities, offices, lodges, and entrance booths, except for facilities otherwise exempted such as pedestrian and vehicular stream crossings, utilities and erosion control facilities.	Facilities and activities such as campsites, toilets, parking areas, maintenance facilities, offices, lodges, and entrance booths, except for facilities otherwise exempted such as utilities and erosion control facilities.
ORV Courses	Facilities and activities such as ORV trails, staging areas, parking areas, maintenance facilities, and first aid stations, except for bridged stream crossings, and facilities otherwise exempted such as erosion control facilities.	Facilities and activities such as ORV trails, staging areas, parking areas, maintenance facilities, and first aid stations (unless the ORV course is pursuant to a comprehensive TRPA approved ORV management plan for resolving resource management problems associated with ORV activity), except for facilities otherwise exempted such as erosion control facilities.
Golf Courses	Facilities and activities such as tees; greens; fairways and driving ranges which require mowing, vegetative disturbance or fertilizer; clubhouses; retail services; proshop; parking areas; offices; maintenance facilities; and accessory uses, except for facilities otherwise exempted such as pedestrian and vehicular stream crossings, utilities, and erosion control facilities.	Facilities and activities such as tees; greens; fairways and driving ranges which require mowing, vegetative disturbance or fertilizer; clubhouses; retail services; proshop; parking areas; offices; maintenance facilities; and accessory uses, except such as utilities and erosion control facilities.

Table 5.7-4
SHOREZONE TOLERANCE DISTRICTS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

District 1	Shoreline formed by low, sandy barrier beach separating lake proper from marshes and wetlands. Generally ecologically fragile shorezone; any substantial use or alteration can lead to excessive sedimentation, beach erosion and water turbidity. Special development standards include: (a) Access to the shoreline shall be restricted to planned footpaths which minimize the impact to the backshore. (b) Vegetation shall not be manipulated or otherwise disturbed except when permitted under TRPA's ordinance Chapter 55. (c) No drainage or modification of backshore wetlands shall be permitted. (d) New development in the backshore of a Shorezone Tolerance District 1 shall be regulated in accordance with TRPA's regulations for Stream Environment Zones. (e) Replacement of existing land coverage in the backshore of a Shorezone Tolerance District 1 shall be in accordance with TRPA's regulations for replacing existing land coverage in Stream Environment Zones.
District 2	Typically volcanic and morainic debris shorezones with slopes thirty percent (30%) and over, and alluvial soils at nine to thirty percent (9-30%) slopes. Potential for disturbance in the nearshore is high as is potential for erosion and cliff collapse in the backshore. Special development standards include: (a) Permitted development or continued use may be conditioned upon installation and maintenance of vegetation to stabilize backshore areas and protect eroding areas from future destruction. (b) Projects shall not be permitted in the backshore unless TRPA finds that such a project is unlikely to accelerate or initiate backshore erosion. (c) Access to the shoreline shall be restricted to stabilized access ways, which minimize the impact to the backshore.
District 3	Armored granite shorezones with slopes exceeding thirty percent (30%). The erosion potential is high immediately above the shore, with moderate potential for disturbance in the steep nearshore zone. Removal of vegetation in the backshore may lead to mass movement and erosion. Special development standards are the same as those for Shorezone Tolerance District 2, above.

Source: TRPA, 1987, Ordinance Chapter 53.

Table 5.7-4 (continued)
SHOREZONE TOLERANCE DISTRICTS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

District 4	Volcanic rock shorelines with moderate potential for erosion. The potential increases where colluvium of volcanic debris is present and stony, sandy loams lie on fifteen to thirty percent (15-30%) slopes; on morainic debris shorelines with high erosion potential above the shoreline, and alluvial shorezones where the shoreline is characterized by steep, crumbling cliffs with continuing erosion problems. Special development standards include: (a) Permitted development or continued use may be conditioned upon installation and maintenance of vegetation to stabilize backshore areas and protect existing cliffs from accelerated erosion. (b) Projects shall not be permitted in the backshore unless TRPA finds that such project is unlikely to require the cliff area to be mechanically stabilized or that the project will not accelerate cliff crumbling, beach loss, or erosion. (c) Access to the shoreline shall be restricted to stabilized access ways which minimize the impact of the backshore. (d) Access to buoys shall be designed to cause the least possible environmental harm to the foreshore and backshore. (e) Access to piers, floating platforms, and boat ramps shall be designed to cause the least possible alteration to the natural backshore.
District 5	Armored granite shorezones with fifteen to thirty percent (15-30%) slopes with less erosion potential than similar lands in Shorezone Tolerance District 4. Development standards are the same as those for District 4, above.
District 6	Shorezone underlain by weathered volcanic or morainic debris with slopes of five to fifteen percent (5-15%). Development standards include the standards set forth for Tolerance Districts 4 and 5 above, and the following additional standards: (a) Vehicular access to the shoreline shall not be permitted except where TRPA finds that such access will not cause environmental harm. (b) Boat launching facilities and marinas shall be located where the nearshore shelf is of sufficient width to enable construction and use without potential for significant shelf erosion.
District 7	Comparatively level shorezone underlain by morainic and alluvial materials with slopes of zero to nine percent (0-9%). Development standards are the same as those for District 6, above.
District 8	Gently sloping, armored granitic shorezone with high capability for development. Shorelines are in equilibrium and potential for erosion in foreshore and nearshore is low. Backshore possesses a moderate erosion potential in some cases. Development standards are the same as those for District 6, above.

Source: TRPA, 1987, Ordinance Chapter 53.